A *South-Carolina* GAZETTE Extraordinary.

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LONDON, JUNE 9.

THIS morning at eleven o'clock (after waiting two hours for the Attorney-General, who did not appear at last) came on before Ld Mansfield and a common jury, in Westminster-Hall, the great cause so long depending between Mr. Townsend and Mr. Hunt, for a trepass in the collection of the land-tax. Mr. Serjeant Glynn opened the cause, and, in a most elegant speech, laid before the jury every circumstance relative to the Middlesex election; in which he insisted Mr. Wilkes had been chosen by a great majority of freeholders, but kept out of his seat, and Mr. Lutterell seated in his room, who never was chosen. He further told them, that when the act for the land-tax passed in the house, the county of Middlesex was represented only by one member, and that it was on this account that the action was brought.—He then proceeded to call evidence to shew how legally Mr. Wilkes had been chosen, but Mr. Wallace, counsel on the other side, starting up, produced the act of parliament which they seized under, and Lord Mansfield saying, that the evidence offered by Serjeant Glynn was inadmissible, and therefore that he should not admit it, directed the jury to find for the defendant; telling them there were no evidence before them. The Clerk of the court then said, Gentlemen of the jury, have you agreed on your verdict? Do you find for the plaintiff or for the defendant? Mr. Reynolds, the Under-Sheriff, then said that one of the jury had not agreed, which caused some little confusion in the court, as they all seemed agoing out; but Lord Mansfield telling them again there was no evidence before them, and therefore that they must find for the defendant; the jury then brought in a verdict accordingly. The cause lasted in the whole about three quarters of an hour: The Council, for Mr. Townsend, were, Mr. Davenport and Serjeant Glynn; for Mr. Hunt, Mr. Wallace, Mr. Lee, and Mr. Mansfield.

Yesterday, about half after twelve o'clock, the evidence was closed before the select committee appointed to enquire into, and decide on the merits of the Saltash election; when the council, Serjeant Burland, on the part of the sitting member, having spoke for near three quarters of an hour, was replied to by Mr. Mansfield, in behalf of the petitioners. It being now two o'clock, the room was cleared for the committee to debate, and in less than two hours and a half they made their report; by which Thomas Bradshaw, Esq; was declared duly elected.

Yesterday the House of Commons met till a quarter after four, but not number (which is 40) could be got to constitute a house; at which time, on the return of the select committee with the report, the Speaker took the chair, and Mr. Cornwall, the chairman of the committee, being in his place, the Speaker put the question, that the said report be now received, which was agreed to, and Mr. Cornwall delivered it in at the table. The Clerk of the House was then ordered to read it. It was to the following effect: "That Thomas Bradshaw, Esq; is duly elected a Burgess to serve in parliament for the borough of Saltash, in the county of Cornwall." The Clerk of the Crown was then called in, in order to alter the return, by erasing the name of the sit[illegible] member, [illegible] read, that of the petitioner.

Several memorials have, we hear, lately passed between the Courts of London and Madrid, with respect to the British dominions adjoining the Mississippi, in North-America; the Spanish Ministry being alarmed at the report of our establishing a civil government there, and declaring, in pretty plain English, that they will not suffer us to improve our own territories in that part of the world, for fear we should interfere with the interest of his Most Catholick Majesty.

JUNE 10.

Extract of a Letter from Copenhagen, May 26.

"The particulars of the order which his Majesty sent on the 18th instant to the Commissioners of the Inquisition, are as follow: That the Lady of Lieut. Gen. de Gahler, Rear-Admiral Hansen, Lieut. Col. Hesselberg, Counsellor Sturz, Professor Berger, and Lieut. Aboe, shall be discharged from their arrest, be totally free, and no more accusations in the affair brought against them: In consequence of this order, they were on the 19th set at liberty, under the following conditions, by the King's order:——1. The Lady of Lieut. Gen. de Gahler is not to appear at Court till her husband's affairs are settled, but she shall be free. 2. Rear-Admiral Hansen; and 3. Lieut. Aboe shall go to the Admiralty. 4. Lieut. Colonel Hesselberg shall appear before the Generality. 5. Counsellor Willebrand is to have a pension, and retire to Seeland. 6. Counsellor Sturz shall have 500 Rixdollars from the General Post-Office, and retire to Holstein. 7. Professor Berger shall have a pension of 300 rixdollars, and retire to Aalburgh, to be physician to the place."——[*The Fate of all the Prisoners that were arrested at Copenhagen, on the 17th of January last, is now decided—for that of Lieut. Gen. de Gahler, Col. Falkenskiold, and Counsellor Struensee, the last of them, see the* South-Carolina *Gazette*, No. 1911.]

WESTMINSTER, *June* 9. This day his Majesty came to the House of Peers, when the House of Commons being sent for, and come thither accordingly, his Majesty was pleased to give the royal assent to

An act for granting to his Majesty a certain sum of money out of the Sinking Fund, and for applying certain monies, therein mentioned, for the service of the year 1772, &c. and for making forth duplicates of Exchequer bills, Lottery tickets, certificates, receipts, Annuity orders, and other orders lost, burnt, or destroyed.

And to several other acts, and two private bills.

After which his Majesty was pleased to make the following most gracious SPEECH:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I Cannot put an end to this session of parliament, without expressing the satisfaction I have felt in observing the temper, and the prudence, which have governed all your deliberations during the course of it, and without returning you my particular thanks for the fresh proof you have given of your affectionate attachment to me, in the additional security you have provided for the welfare and honour of my family.

I can with great pleasure acquaint you, that the dispositions of the powers of Europe give me the strongest reason to believe, that this nation will not be disturbed in the enjoyment of the blessings of peace.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I thank you heartily for the supplies which you have granted with so much chearfulness and dispatch, and for the ample provision you have made for each branch of the public service: And I see with pleasure and approbation, that you have at the same time been able, by a proper disposition of the public money, to make a further progress in reducing the national debt.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I make no doubt but that you will carry into your respective counties the same principles, and the same zeal for the public good, which I have experienced from you in Parliament; and that you will continue to exert your best endeavours to cultivate and improve a spirit of harmony and confidence amongst all ranks of my faithful subjects: Let it be your constant care to convince them, without a due reverence for the laws, and a chearful obedience to just authority, neither their civil nor religious rights, and liberties, can be enjoyed in comfort, or security; and to assure them, that I consider their interests as inseparably connected with my own, and that I am, and have ever been, persuaded, that the prosperity and glory of my reign, must depend on my possessing the affection, and maintaining the happiness of my people.

Then the Lord Chancellor, by his Majesty's command, said:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

It is his Majesty's royal will and pleasure, that this Parliament be prorogued to Tuesday the 11th day of August next, to be then here held; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Tuesday the 11th day of August next.

ST. JAMES's, *May* 29. This day his Majesty was pleased to confer the honour of the most honourable order of the Bath on the Right Hon. Sir George Macartney, Knt. Secretary to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

LONDON, JUNE 11.

In the course of the last sessions his Majesty went five times to the House of Peers, to give the royal assent to bills that were ready; and bills were twice assented to by commission. The number in the whole 264.

From good authority, it is said, that a late earthquake has destroyed all the fortifications about Oran, and made other considerable destructions along the shores of Barbary.

Yesterday the house of Messrs. Neale, James, Fordyce, and Down, bankers, in Threadneedle-street, stopped payment. The acting partner, it is said, is gone off with a very large sum of money, and has entirely stripped the house of the means of immediate payment. This failure has already broke two capital merchants, and is likely to involve many other families in ruin. The other partners report, that they hope soon to make good every demand upon the house.

They write from Senegal, that new discoveries are daily making of the vast importance of penetrating farther into the inland parts of the continent of Africa.

JUNE 13.

We have received the following extraordinary narrative from Berlin, May the 25th.—In the year 1770, a Neapolitan young man settled at Warsaw, and set up as a merchant, but finding that his industry was not rewarded with success, he made love to a Polish young Lady of fortune, and after a courtship of six months, gained the heart of this beautiful young Lady, and married her; but a few months after this marriage, a Venetian young Lady came there, and proved her lawful marriage with him, with a fortune of 20,000 chequins. Scarcely was he accused by this Venetian young Lady, but there came a Provincial young Lady, and proved her marriage with him, and that she had brought a fortune of 30,000 French livres. In the same week, an Austrian young Lady from Vienna came over and proved her marriage with him, and that her marriage portion was 20,000 florins. He then was, by the law of that country, condemned to death; but according to the custom of Poland, the night before the execution, all condemned persons are put into a fine room, and are at liberty to have a conference with all their friends. On this occasion the Polish young Lady came to see him for the last time, and was struck with a strong compassion on seeing his melancholy situation; and at last found the way, by the means of a Jesuit, to save him. The plan of escape having been agreed on, she resolved the same moment to fly with him; accordingly she went home immediately, and took all her substance in ready cash and jewels, and thus they both set off together; but this inhuman wretch of Naples was not ten Polish miles from Warsaw, when finding himself quite out of danger, and in a dark forest, he took this amiable young Lady, bound her hand and foot with strong ropes, threw her into the forest, and set off with all her substance. In this most unhappy miserable state the young Lady lay forty-eight hours, but luckily was discovered by a peasant, who saved her life, and carried her to Warsaw. When this story was known at Court, the King compassionately granted her 100 ducats per annum, and the Jesuit and Gaol-keeper were sent to prison.

Letters from Hamburgh advise, that upwards of 2000 tons of naval stores are now buying up there for the use of the French marine.

Letters from Paris inform, that all the farms of France are now assigned over to the company of Farmers-General, for the sum of 132,250,000 livres.

They write from Genoa, that a great bankruptcy has happened in a capital house of that city, which has thrown every one there into confusion, and done incredible damage.

It is a real fact, that Mr. Morris is married to Miss Fanny Harford, and they are both in Italy.

JUNE 15.

The King has been pleased to appoint Col. William Faucitt, of the third regiment of foot guards, to be Deputy Adjutant-General of his Majesty's forces in South-America.

It has been asserted, that a certain august personage would have been long since reconciled to his brother, were it not for the public part the latter took in the Royal Family Marriage Bill; and that his Royal Highness was fully and timely apprized of what he must expect to be the consequence of his obstinacy.

HAMBURGH, *(Germany) June* 9. The last letters from Stockholm mention, that his Majesty the King of Sweden was crowned there the 29th of last month, with the greatest state and magnificence.

PARIS, *June* 11. The squadron that is going to make some manœuvres upon our coast this summer, was ready to sail from Brest the 27th of last month. It is composed of sixteen ships of the line, and is victualled for three months.

LONDON, JUNE 16.

Three Scotch Noblemen have determined, if possible, to support the Bank of Edinburgh, for which purpose they bind their own respective landed estates, to the amount of 15,000l. sterling per annum, by way of security for 300,000l. which is to be current in London, and is to be lent by the Directors of the Bank of England, to three Noblemen.

A few days before Mr. Fordyce, the celebrated Banker, absented himself from business, he went to Mr. M. a very eminent merchant, and asked the loan of 30,000l. Mr. M. did not advance the money; and, after Mr. Fordyce had left him, he began to reflect on the circumstance, and he grew somewhat suspicious of Fordyce's situation and designs; and at this time recollecting a friend who he knew kept cash at Fordyce's house, and being rather alarmed for his friend's safety, he luckily hit on the following admirable expedient to serve him: Mr. M. went to his friend, and pretended to want 8 or 9000l. His friend said he had 8000l. at Fordyce's bank, which he should be welcome to, and immediately gave him a draught for the money. The draught was paid, and the next day Mr. Fordyce absented himself. On this Mr. M. returned his friend the 8000l. which he had thus secured for him, without running the least hazard of injuring Mr. Fordyce's reputation, had his suspicions proved groundless; as, in that case, he would never have divulged either his doubts or his scheme.—The delicacy of this transaction cannot be too much applauded!

JUNE 17.

It is thought that a Scotch Junto, who have reaped so great a harvest from English noodles in the Alley, have determined to assist a late defaulter of their country to support the credit of their nation, and have procured a Receivership in one of the foreign islands for him, equal to that given to his brother defaulter Lachlan Macleane.

Since the absconding of one of the Scotch leaders in the Alley, the Jews begin to recover their spirits, and insist that the English are not half so squeezed and plundered by Portuguese or Dutch Jews, as they are by Scotch Gentiles.

A Great Personage has now in his possession an exact list of all the ships of war belonging to every power in Europe, which he has been at much expence to obtain.

Lord Cathcart, who has received his letters of recall from the Court of Petersbourg, is to continue there till the arrival of Robert Gunning, Esq; appointed to succeed him as Ambassador at that Court.

It is said that the Queen of Denmark intends to retire from the world, and spend the remainder of her days in piety and devotion. She has already contracted with builders for erecting a Nunnery, to be dedicated to the penitent Mary Magdalen; and she has wrote to several Ladies of known piety and virtue in this kingdom, to join her as Nuns in this holy institution; and Lady Harrington, Lady Egmont, Lady Grosvenor, Countess Dunhoff, Lady Sarah Banbury, Lady Offory, and fifty more, as soon as they have put off their masquerade *habits*, will hasten to take the veil.

William Eden, Esq; of Lincoln's-Inn, Barrister, and Auditor of Greenwich hospital, is appointed Under Secretary of State, in the room of the late Thomas Whately, Esq.

JUNE 18.

This day a chapter of the Blue Ribband was held at St. James's, to fill up the vacancy therein by the death of the late reigning Duke of Saxe-Gotha, when Lord North was elected, and invested with the ensigns of the said order.

Sir George Murray Keith is appointed Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of Vienna, in the place of Lord Stormont, who is appointed Ambassador Extraordinary to the Court of Versailles.

In the course of last week the Dutch drew 170,000l. out of our funds.

No less than eight capital houses have already been obliged to stop payment on account of the late failure of Mr. Fordyce.

One Gentleman in particular, it is said, had just determined to retire from business with a fortune of 30,000l. but the event has proved that he had unfortunately *built his castle in the Air.*

The late general election at Colchester it was always allowed cost Mr. Fordyce 17,000l. though he lost his election. Nevertheless, to keep up his interest in that borough, he has expended there, it is averred, at least 1000l. per ann. ever since.

JUNE 20.

Authentic letters from Paris declare, that the Sieur Dionis, member of the Academy at Bourdeaux, has lately invented a vessel to be rowed with eight oars under water, that the persons in the boat are prevented from suffocation by means of a kind of ætherial liquor, which, when the vital air is become unfit for respiration, by the closeness of the confinement, it restores it to its original salutary state, by dissipating the grosser exhalations, and throwing them, through a spiral tube, into the water. An experiment was made on the 18th of last month with this extraordinary machine, which we are assured, with ten persons in it was navigated four hours and an half under water in the Bay of Biscay, during which time it proceeded five leagues without any of the parties receiving the least support from the common air.

They write from Brussels, that a squadron of 14 sail of men of war are fitting out at Toulon.

It is said, that orders were dispatched yesterday morning to Chatham to fit out five sloops of war immediately for the West-Indies.

Mr. Fordyce's fine estate at Roehampton is served with an extent from the Crown: He was the Correspondent of the Receiver General of Land-Tax for Scotland, and through his hands came all the remittances of that department; now he has stopped payment, his acceptances have been refused, and on this the Crown founds a right to seize on his estate or effects.

Yesterday a great house in Wood-street stopped payment.

The speculations of a Scotch banker who lately failed, we are told, were not confined solely to the Alley. In the Scramble for hops last year, it is said, he gambled so deep, that he lost no less than 50,000l. by that commodity.

An intimate acquaintance of Mr. Fordyce assures us, that he has absolutely failed for no less than 350,000l. though the same person informs us, that, to his knowledge, at a certain period, in the course of last winter, he was really worth 150,000l.

The friends of Mr. Fordyce's lady, and some of our first Nobility, greatly interest themselves in his misfortunes, and, as he has many excellent and useful talents, it is imagined he will soon figure again in a very respectable character.

A certain great bankrupt, it is now positively asserted, has sent a letter to his partners, informing them that his present intention is never to appear in England again.

A certain Dutch house, said to be the first in Europe, is this day reported to have stopt payment.

JUNE 23.

It is beyond the power of words to describe the general consternation of the metropolis yesterday. No event, for these thirty years past, has been remembered to have given so fatal a blow both to our Trade and Credit as a nation. An universal bankruptcy was expected; the stoppage of every bankers house

in London was looked for. This melancholy scene began with a rumour of *one of the greatest* bankers in London having ſtopped, which afterwards proved true. A report at the ſame time was alſo current, of an expectation of an immediate ſtop of *the greateſt*. The confidence with which the laſt report was propagated, and the certainty, if the laſt houſe failed, no one could ſtand, induced every perſon to draw his whole out of their banker's hands. The acceptance and diſcount of Scotch bills, to the amount of near an Hundred Thouſand pounds, was the unhappy occaſion of the temporary ſtop of the former; and on the non-acceptance of theſe bills by the latter, was founded the report that it had ſtopped. It is conjectured by this time, that a certain bank Northward is gone. This accounts for the multiplicity of Scotch notes brought for acceptance to theſe two eminent bankers yeſterday. The former houſe, wanting in intelligence or precaution, by accepting them, diſtreſſed itſelf; the latter, by the refuſal, provoked the Scotch to propagate the report of its having ſtopped.

The diffidence occaſioned by the preſent bankruptcies in the city of London, has thrown many families, lately in affluent circumſtances, into inextricable misfortunes. The ruin now is become more general, and has extended itſelf to the inferior claſs. It is certain, that by the failure of ſome capital houſes, in which the Meſſrs. Adams of the Adelphi, are unfortunately involved, upwards of *Two Thouſand* valuable artificers and workmen, ſupported by their ſpirited undertakings in different parts of the kingdom, are thrown out of employment, and their families deprived of ſubſiſtence.

So general is the deſolation ſpread among trade by the late failure of the bankers, that we are aſſured no leſs than twenty carriages of merchants were ſent to Long Acre laſt ſaturday to be ſold.

The Crown got the priority only by the extents againſt Mr. Fordyce's eſtate at Roehampton, bearing date the day before the execution of the aſſignment under his commiſſion of bankruptcy.

The effects of a late bankruptcy have hitherto become every day more deplorable. One merchant in the city put an end yeſterday to his exiſtence with a piſtol; a conſiderable ſilver-refiner had recourſe to a knife, a lady is ſaid to have followed their example, and a gentleman near Bloomſbury-Square is become melancholy through the loſſes he has ſuſtained.

Yeſterday morning the houſe of Sir Richard Glyn and Halifax ſtopt payment, and a commiſſion of Bankruptcy is iſſued out againſt them, which, it is reported, has been hurried on to prevent an extent from the Crown taking place of the commiſſion. The acceptance of Scotch bills, to a very large amount, is ſaid to have occaſioned the diſtreſs of this houſe.

Another great houſe, which was reported to be in a tottering condition, has received a timely ſupply from the Bank of England, on the credit of two eminent Merchants, who very friendly and ſenſibly conſidered, that if men of the firſt fortune in the city were not ſupported, the whole trade of the world muſt be involved in the calamity. The Merchants alſo are met this day on the ſame ſubject, and we may reaſonably hope that the Bankers will in a few days again enjoy the confidence of the public, the want of which alone appears to have occaſioned this ſhocking diſtreſs.

The late cruſh here among the great perſons in trade is expected to extend to Paris, where many of the Engliſh, tempted by an intereſt of ten per cent. have lent large ſums of money, which, as they may now have occaſion to withdraw, it is feared every dealer of any note in that capital will fail.

Theſe accidents are undoubtedly increaſed, if not in a great meaſure occaſioned, by the impatience of thoſe who have money in the Bankers hands. For if, inſtead of running all together to demand it, they would but wait a little, till things could be ſettled, there is no doubt but we ſhould ſoon ſee matters come round again, and every one paid his own.

It was this morning ſtrongly reported, that ſeveral of the principal Nobility were to have a meeting, in order to aſſiſt ſome great houſes in the city.

Extract of a letter from Deal, June 19.

"Sir Robert Murray Keith landed here laſt night about nine, laid at the Hoop and Griffiny, and ſet off for London this morning. The men of war (which are now in the Downs) that went on this occaſion arrived at Copenhagen exactly three weeks (to a day) after the execution of Struenſee, &c. They left the Queen at the Palace at Goerde (ſixty miles from Stade) in the Hanoverian dominions. The parting between the Queen and her children (who remain at Copenhagen) was truly affecting; otherwiſe ſhe ſeemed in very good ſpirits; and ſo on her paſſage."

Extract of a letter from Cowes, June 20.

"This day arrived off here the following men of war, viz. the Royal Oak, the Centaur, the Terrible, the Worceſter, with the Auguſt yacht. They are to hover about till they are joined by three more men of war and three frigates, to ſail for Plymouth; but we cannot learn where the fleet is bound to afterwards, neither do the Captains know, as we are informed, for they are not to open their commiſſions 'till they get into a certain latitude; they have taken on board four months proviſions, and before they leave this iſle will be joined by two bomb-ketches."

This morning an expreſs was forwarded in great haſte to the Regency of Hanover, reported to be for an immediate augmentation of the troops of that electorate.

Two tranſport ſhips are now lying at Portſmouth to take on board ſome companies of foot, intended to embark for Penſacola.

Letters from Bourdeaux ſay, that a great embarkation of troops, proviſions, and ammunition of all kinds, is making for North America.

Letters from the Continent ſay, that the Ruſſian Ambaſſador at Stockholm has made a very extraordinary demand, in the name of his Royal Miſtreſs.

Yeſterday morning came on at ten o'clock, in the Court of King's-Bench, the judgment of the Negro cauſe, when Lord Mansfield ſpoke for the reſt of the Judges; he ſaid, that every ſlave brought into this country ought to be free, and that no maſter had a right to ſell them here; he quoted ſeveral precedents of Lord Reymond and Lord Hardwicke, when the queſtion had been determined before; but he declared that the owner might bring an action of trover againſt any one who ſhall take the Black into his ſervice.

JUNE 24.

A letter from Hanover, dated June 9, concludes thus: "Her Majeſty the Queen of Denmark, who arrived on the 7th inſt. at Gohrde, intends to reſide at Hanover, not at Zell; and the hotel called the Furſtenhouſe, is fitting up with the greateſt ſplendor for her reception."

Extract of a letter from the Hague, June 16.

"According to ſome accounts which we think we may depend upon, a plan is actually formed for dividing the Poliſh dominions between the Courts of Vienna, Peterſbourg, and Berlin, in conſequence of which the former is to have a great part of South Poland; the ſecond, Poliſh Ukraine, and a part of the Dutchy of Lithuania; and the third, Poliſh Pruſſia; and the remainder of the kingdom to be made hereditary in favour of the preſent King, who is to marry one of the Archducheſſes of Auſtria. It is ſaid that the King of Pruſſia has offered in this caſe to cede to the Court of Vienna the county of Glatz, which borders upon Moravia; and likewiſe that his Pruſſian Majeſty has fixed upon the 18th inſt. for taking poſſeſſion of Poliſh Pruſſia, and receiving the homage of the inhabitants.

Extract of a letter from Edinburgh, June 19.

"We hear that his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Glouceſter, is expected this ſummer at Inverary, on a viſit to the Duke of Argyle.

"The Honourable James-Stuart Mackenzie, Lord Privy Seal, arrived here from London on Monday laſt.

"The Houſe of Meſſrs. A——— and G——— merchants here, ſtopped payment on Tueſday laſt."

JUNE 25.

A certain reſpectable old Lady, of hitherto unblemiſhed character, was a few days ago very near looſing her reputation for ever; it is very certain ſhe has for ſome time paſt been too free with ſome Scotch gentlemen, and admitted them to an intimacy not thought altogether reconcileable with a due regard for her character; there is no deſcribing the diſquietude among her friends, and her enemies were not altogether unconcerned upon the occaſion, and even the ladies appeared under real uneaſineſs, and joined the other ſex in their wiſhes, that the report may be totally without foundation; the men went ſo far in their concern, that ſome of them put a ſtop to their buſineſs, ſome ſhut up their ſhops, others, unable to ſtand it at any rate, run away from their homes, and in their wild diſtraction are gone nobody knows where. The ladies, not leſs feeling on this occaſion, were overwhelmed with tears, forgot the buſineſs of maſquerades, Pantheon, Ranelaugh, and Vauxhall; nay, many of them ſent away their equipage and their jewels; and though the world is now ſatisfied that the attack upon the good lady's reputation was made without juſt cauſe, ſome have been ſo deeply concerned, that it is thought they will not recover; ſome great merchants and bankers will never open their doors again, and their wives will ſee their equipage and their jewels no more. The good lady herſelf, though conſcious of her own integrity, is determined for the future to drop all connections with the Scotch, ſince ſhe finds that any union with that nation is contagious.

It is ſaid, that a certain Baronet in Threadneedle-ſtreet, on Monday laſt, carried to the Bank 80,000l. in bills advanced him by another great remitting Baronet, with bank notes to the amount of 200,000l. and is ſaid to have required the directors immediately to diſcount the bills; if they refuſed, he told them he muſt have money for their notes; that he would demand as much more the next day, and double the ſum the day following; other great men followed his example; and theſe reaſons co-operating with the Merchants ſubſcription which raiſed 250,000l. in a very ſhort time, induced the bank directors to diſcount, and it is generally imagined, that things will be firmly ſettled in a few days, to the great joy of trade in general.

This morning there was a meeting of ſome of the miniſterial agents in the city, when it was agreed to exert their utmoſt intereſt to ſupport the election of Alderman Plumbe.

Yeſterday morning an expreſs was diſpatched from Kew to Queen Matilda, in Hanover, and had ſpecial orders to make all the haſte that was poſſible.

It is now certain, that a matrimonial union is intended to take place between the Courts of Sweden and Denmark, to which the late revolutions could alone have paved the way.

Extract of a letter from a Merchant in Liſbon, to his correſpondent in this city, dated June 12.

"This day Mr. ——— ſtopped payment; that Houſe was till now looked upon as the moſt capital houſe in this city, but I believe that his connections with ſome houſes in France, which have lately failed, is the principal cauſe of it. We expect ſeveral more to do the like, having been taken in by our complaiſant friends the French. I have ſent this by the firſt ſhip that ſailed, that you might have early intelligence, and thereby be guarded againſt accepting ſuch bills, as I have told you are doubtful."

JUNE 26.

His Majeſty the King of Denmark, has ſettled a penſion of 400 dollars per annum on each officer of the Queen Matilda's houſhold; and upon requeſt of the ſaid Queen, Mademoiſelle Windekelda, who formerly was nurſe to the young Princeſs Louiſa Auguſta, has been reſtored to her former ſtation.

Such diſtruſt and jealouſy, ſays a correſpondent, was never before known in this great city; it will hardly be credited by poſterity, that one of the capital Houſes was obliged to pledge a good bill of 15,000l. to procure 600l. to anſwer a preſſing exigency.

It is aſſerted, and we believe cannot be denied, that a draft of 5000l. upon the Scotch Bank, fifteen years ago, would almoſt have put an end to its exiſtence; though the preſent Douglas Bank is ſupported by undeniable ſecurities, amounting to ſeveral millions.

It appears, therefore, that the Trade and Commerce of Scotland is greatly extended, to whatever cauſe owing. The choice of Scotch Gentlemen to Government, both in the Eaſt and Weſt-Indies, with the ſeveral promotions of gentlemen of the ſame nation, in the Fleet and Army, have contributed greatly to the advancement of the ſame intereſt; and, it is ſaid, but we hope not truely, that the Scots have made an illiberal uſe of their influence, to the excluſion of the natives of England, who have generouſly, as well as imprudently, contributed to the diminution of their own power, in favour of their more ſagacious and ungenerous neighbours.

It follows, of courſe, that what Scotland gains in Commerce, England muſt loſe: And if the trade of a country, which a few years ſince did not amount to above Two or Three Hundred Thouſand Pounds annually, be now advanced to ſeveral Millions, it follows that the value of Lands in that country muſt be conſiderably greater than before; and that, whereas the Scots now ſcarcely pay a fortieth part of the Land Tax, they ſhould, in juſtice, pay proportionably to the value of their lands and increaſed property.

A private letter from the Hague concludes thus: "The people of this country have not for many years experienced ſuch a ſcarcity of money as at preſent. The great loans lately negociated, have drained the rich of their money, and the heavy taxes have almoſt drained the middling ſort."

They write from the Hague that the preſent diſpute about Surinam makes a great noiſe in Holland, and they are afraid the ſame may be productive of diſagreeable conſequences to the Republic.

A letter from Berlin mentions, that a great coolneſs now ſubſiſts between the Emperor and the King of Pruſſia, on account of ſome proceedings in Poland.

Yeſterday morning, at five o'clock, (having travelled all night) Earl Gower, Lord Preſident of the Privy Council, arrived at Whitehall, in order to attend the Council held yeſterday at the Cockpit.

A correſpondent aſſures us, that the Miniſters of three great Northern Powers at this Court have, without ceremony, refuſed to give us the leaſt ſatisfaction in relation to the ultimate object of their preſent military arrangements.

It is reported that the Court of France have offered the Prince of Brunſwick a penſion of 400,000 livres per annum to enter into their ſervice as Field-Marſhal.

JUNE 27.

A correſpondent remarks, that the Governors of the Bank are in a very critical ſituation; they have long experienced, to their great hazard, what has been publicly complained of in every News-paper, as well as every Court of Juſtice, the univerſal practice of coining Notes, and circulating a fictitious Paper Credit; and now the fatal effects of this practice have ſhewn themſelves openly; the Merchants and Traders conſulting only their private intereſt, cenſure the Governors of the Bank for their caution in parting with good Guineas for Waſte-Paper; and even the Miniſtry, who have long ſince preferred the intereſt of their friends and dependants to the public welfare, have already forced the Bank to diſcount doubtful bills, and ſupport fictitious credit at the hazard of the national, though it is well known there are thouſands in this kingdom who would rejoice to ſee the bank ſtop, and the public credit of England totally ruined.

It is ſaid the Miniſtry are much diſtreſſed that the preſent calamity, which affects ſo many thouſand families in this metropolis, and will involve moſt of the trading towns in the kingdom in abſolute ruin, is owing to their friends the Scotch; but they are determined to ſtrain every nerve to ſave the Bank of Scotland.

Several ladies of the Female Coterie have come to a reſolution to expel every Scotchman, declaring, that no man ſhould be a member of that ſociety, who cannot pay a bill upon ſight.

The Lady of a late eminent Trader, will, it is ſaid, have a proviſion aſſigned her on the Iriſh liſt, to which her beauty, merit, and misfortunes, ſo juſtly intitle her.

It is believed that ſome of our continental friends were largely concerned in the late ſhocks our credit has received, and that they are much diſconcerted at the ſenſible and benevolent conduct of the Merchants of London, in ſtepping forward to ſtop the torrent of deſolation, or univerſal bankruptcy, which ſeemed to threaten this land, and could not otherwiſe have been checked, than by their timely interpoſition.

They write from Amſterdam, that an embargo was hourly expected to be laid on all outward bound veſſels laden with Corn; on which account ſeveral veſſels were preparing to ſail with half their cargoes.

The ſhips fitted out, and now on the point of ſailing, are, it is ſaid, notwithſtanding the air of myſtery aſſumed, only intend to reconnoitre the Coaſts of Africa, and touch at one or two of the ports, and then return to England.

An experienced Engineer is gone over to India, to viſit the ſeveral fortifications of the India Company, and to give directions for ſtrengthening them.

Extract of a private letter from the Hague, June 23.

"The letters from Saxony cannot find terms to expreſs the extreme danger of miſery and want that prevails in that electorate, eſpecially towards the Mountains, where whole villages are deſerted by their inhabitants, in queſt of food, and the immediate neceſſaries of life."

COPENHAGEN *(Denmark) June 16.* The grievances of the ſailors, ſet forth in the petition which they preſented to the King on the 6th, having been examined into, and found groundleſs, their demands were refuſed, and they were told they muſt abide by the ancient regulations, or be diſmiſſed.—They were alſo told, that the King was pleaſed to forgive them for this time, the ſtep they had taken, but warned them never to do the like again, on pain of being condemned as rebels to work at the fortifications for life, without hope of pardon. This declaration had the deſired effect; and they have deputed two of their comrades to return thanks to the King for having forgiven their imprudent conduct.

LONDON, JUNE 30.

This morning at nine o'clock the poll for Sheriffs began again at Guildhall, and at the ſhutting of the books at three, the numbers ſtood as follow:

For Alderman Oliver	1459
Watkin Lewis, Eſq.	1200
Alderman Plumbe	729

The friends to liberty who have ſubſcribed the account of Mr. [illegible] in London, are very happy to find that the man who has been ſo induſtrious to raiſe a flame for the good of his country, has ſhewn that he can be equally active to extinguiſh one which may prove hurtful.

They write from Brunſwick, that ſome grand apartments in the Duke's Palace there are ordered to be fitted up immediately, which hath cauſed many conjectures; but it is generally believed that they are for the reception of the Queen Dowager of Denmark and Prince Frederick, who have declared their deſire of ſpending a few weeks there as ſoon as all affairs are ſettled at Copenhagen.

[illegible] inſtead of ſubſiding, are hourly augmenting at a certain Northern Court, in ſo much as to threaten the final diſſolution of that Monarch.

A treaty of a very extraordinary nature is negociating between the Courts of France, Portugal, Spain, and the Republic of Genoa. The King of Sardinia is apprehenſive theſe powers will join their forces, and break in upon him without a formal declaration of war.

They write from Dunkirk that the French, at this time, employ 1500 men in the yard at Breſt only.

Sunday evening his Serene Highneſs the Prince of Piedmont, arrived at the houſe of the Sardinian Ambaſſador, in Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, from France.

They write from the Hague, that the merchants there have come to a reſolution not to advance any more loans at preſent.

Douglas, Heron, & Co. bankers in Aire, have given notice in the Edinburgh Advertiſer, that the uncommon demands made upon them for ſpecie, having obliged them to come to the reſolution to give over for ſome time paying ſpecie for their notes, they will pay five per cent. intereſt for ſuch of their notes as remain in the circle, until paid, after the 26th day of June.

Three perſons of the firſt diſtinction in Scotland, are now raiſing large ſums of money on their private eſtates, by granting on any ſingle life 100l. annuities at the rate of ſeven years purchaſe, or on two lives for eight years: But the purchaſers are informed that it is expected they ſhall have the liberty of redeeming ſuch annuities at any time, on paying the full purchaſe-money with half a year's annuity.

Notice is hereby given, that all bills drawn by Meſſrs. Bell, Cookſon, Carr, Widdrington, and Saint, (proprietors of the Newcaſtle Bank) upon Meſſrs. Glyn & Halifax, will be diſcharged as they become due, by Mr. John Cookſon, at Meſſrs. Caſtell, Whately, and Powell's in Lombard-ſtreet; and all bills for acceptance are deſired to be brought.

The two celebrated perſonages, Mr. James Stephen, and Mr. Fordyce the banker, were ſchool fellows in Scotland. Stephen had the management of ſome works at Poole, ſeveral years under Sir John Webb, and it is thought Mr. Fordyce's expedition that way was planned by Stephen. A meſſenger was diſpatched to Poole two days before Mr. Fordyce's departure, who hired a Packet by the day, by way of pleaſure boat, to entertain ſome gentleman from London, whoſe arrival was uncertain. Mr. Fordyce went on board immediately after he had taken a little refreſhment, and his trunks were carried betwixt two men, and appeared remarkably heavy. The Captain of the veſſel declared on his return, that he had never made a more beneficial voyage. This account is related by a gentleman who ſaw him at Poole, and declares that he has ſince met a gentleman in the ſtreets of London, who accompanied Mr. Fordyce over to Cherbourg, but is not acquainted with his name.

A correſpondent remarks that it has been for ſome time obſerved, that the trade for Scotch cloth has been much leſs than uſual; and, upon examination, it is found that the cloth made in that kingdom, has for a few years paſt been converted into paper, and exported to England in that ſhape, to the much greater emolument of the Scotch merchants than when it was brought here from the linen manufactory; and can we blame the ambition of the prudent Scotchman, who thinks it a more reſpectable ſituation to ſtay in his own country in the character of a Banker, than to travel up to London on foot as a Scotch pedlar.